(LIST YEAR.) THE (No. 2567.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1796.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
To all to whom these presents shall come—Greeting:

WHEREAS a treaty of peace and amity has been concluded in the manner herein after mentioned, by the plenipotentiary of the United States of America, and the dey and regency of Algiers; which treaty, written in the Arabic language, being translated into the language of the United States, is in the words following, to wit:

A treaty of peace and amity concluded this present day lima artasi, the twenty-first of the Luna Safer year of the Hegira 1210, corresponding with Saturday the fifth of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, between Hassan Bashaw, dey of Algiers, his divan and subjects, and George Washington, president of the United States of North-America, and the citizens of the said United States.

ARTICLE 1st. From the date of the present treaty, there shall subsist a firm and sincere peace and amity between the president and citizens of the United States of North-America, and Hassan Bashaw, dey of Algiers, his divan and subjects; the vessels and subjects of both nations reciprocally treating each other with civility, honour and respect.

ART. 2d. All vessels belonging to the citizens of the United States of North-America, shall be permitted to enter the different ports of the regency, to trade with our subjects, or any other persons residing within our jurisdiction, on paying the usual duties at our custom-house, that is paid by all nations at peace with this regency; observing that all goods disembarked and not sold here shall be permitted to be reimbarked without paying any duty whatever, either for disembarking or embarking. All naval and military stores, such as gunpowder, lead, iron, plank, sulphur, timber for building, tar, pitch, resin, turpentine, and any other goods denominated naval and military stores, shall be permitted to be sold in this regency, without paying any duties whatever at the custom-house of this regency.

ART. 3d. The vessels of both nations shall pass each other without any impediment or molestation; and all goods, monies or passengers, of whatsoever nation, that may be on board of the vessels belonging to either party, shall be considered as inviolable, and shall be allowed to pass unmolested.

ART. 4th. All ships of war belonging to this regency, on meeting with merchant vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, shall be allowed to visit them with two persons only beside the rowers;—these two only permitted to go on board said vessel, without obtaining express leave from the commander of said vessel, who shall compare the passport, and immediately permit said vessel to proceed on her voyage unmolested. All ships of war belonging to the United States of North-America, on meeting with an Algerine cruiser, and shall have seen her passport and certificate from the consul of the United States of North-America, resident in this regency, shall be permitted to proceed on her cruise unmolested; no passport to be issued to any ships but such as are absolutely the property of citizens of the United States; and eighteen months shall be the term allowed for furnishing the ships of the United States with passports.

ART. 5th. No commander of any cruiser belonging to this regency, shall be allowed to take any person, of whatever nation or denomination, out of any vessel belonging to the United States of North-America, in order to examine them, or under pretence of making them confess any thing desired; neither shall they inflict any corporal punishment, or any way else molest them.

ART. 6th. If any vessel belonging to the United States of North America, shall be stranded on the coast of this regency, they shall receive every possible assistance from the subjects of this regency; all goods saved from the wreck shall be permitted to be reimbarked on board of any other vessel, without paying any duties at the custom-house.

ART. 7th. The Algerines are not, on any pretence whatever, to give or sell any vessel of war to any nation at war with the United States of North-America, or any vessel capable of cruising to the detriment of the commerce of the United States.

ART. 8th. Any citizen of the United States of North-America, having bought any prize condemned by the Algerines, shall not be again captured by the cruisers of the regency then at sea, although they have not a passport; a certificate from the consul resident being deemed sufficient, until such time they can procure such passport.

ART. 9th. If any of the Barbary states at war with the United States of North-America, shall capture any American vessel and bring her into any of the ports of this regency, they shall not be permitted to sell her, but shall depart the port on procuring the requisite supplies of provisions.

ART. 10th. Any vessel belonging to the United States of North-America, when at war with any other nation, shall be permitted to send their prizes into the ports of the regency, have leave to dispose of them, without paying any duties on sale thereof. All vessels wanting provisions or refreshments, shall be permitted to buy them at market price.

ART. 11th. All ships of war belonging to the United States of North-America, on anchoring in the ports of the regency, shall receive the usual presents of provisions and refreshments, gratis. Should any of the slaves of this regency make their escape on board said vessels, they shall be immediately returned: No excuse shall be made that they have hid themselves amongst the people and cannot be found, or any other equivocation.

ART. 12th. No citizen of the United States of North-America, shall be obliged to redeem any slave against his will, even should he be his brother; neither shall the owner of a slave be forced to sell him against his will; but all such agreements must be made by consent of parties. Should any American citizen be taken on board an enemy's ship, by the cruisers of this regency, having a regular passport, specifying they are citizens of the United States, they shall be immediately set at liberty. On the contrary, they having no passport, they and their property shall be considered lawful prize; as this regency know their friends by their passports.

ART. 13th. Should any of the citizens of the United States of North-America, die within the limits of this regency, the dey and his subjects shall not interfere with the property of the deceased; but it shall be under the immediate direction of the consul; unless otherwise disposed of by will. Should there be no consul, the effects shall be deposited in the hands of some person worthy of trust, until the party shall appear who has a right to demand them; when they shall render an account of the property. Neither shall the dey or divan give hindrance in the execution of any will that may appear.

ART. 14th. No citizen of the United States of North America, shall be obliged to purchase any goods against his will; but on the contrary, shall be allowed to purchase whatever it pleaseth him. The consul of the United States of North-America, or any other citizen, shall not be amenable for debts contracted by any one of their own nation; unless previously they have given a written obligation so to do. Should the dey want to freight any American vessel that may be in the regency, or Turkey, said vessel not being engaged; in consequence of the friendship subsisting between the two nations, he expects to have the preference given him, on his paying the same freight offered by any other nation.

ART. 15th. Any disputes or suits at law, that may take place between the subjects of the regency and the citizens of the United States of North-America, shall be decided by the dey in person, and no other. Any disputes that may arise between the citizens of the United States, shall be decided by the consul; as they are in such cases not subject to the laws of this regency.

ART. 16th. Should any citizen of the United States of North-America, kill, wound, or strike a subject of this regency, he shall be punished in the same manner as a Turk, and not with more severity. Should any citizen of the United States of North-America, in the above predicament, escape prison, the consul shall not become answerable for him.

ART. 17th. The consul of the United States of North-America, shall have every personal security given him and his household; he shall have liberty to exercise his religion in his own house. All slaves of the same religion shall not be impeded in going to said consul's house, at hours of prayer. The consul shall have liberty and personal security given him to travel whenever he pleases, within the regency; he shall have free licence to go on board any vessel lying in our roads, whenever he shall think fit. The consul shall have leave to appoint his own drogaman and broker.

ART. 18th Should a war break out between the two nations, the consul of the United States of North-America, and all citizens of said States, shall have leave to embark themselves and property unmolested, on board of what vessel or vessels they shall think proper.

ART. 19th. Should the cruisers of Algiers capture any vessel, having citizens of the United States of North-America on board, they having papers to prove they are really so, they and their property shall be immediately discharged. And should the vessels of the United States capture any vessels of nations at war with them, having subjects of this regency on board, they shall be treated in like manner.

ART. 20th. On a vessel of war belonging to the United States of North-America, anchoring in our ports, the consul is to inform the dey of her arrival; and she shall be saluted with twenty-one guns; which she is to return in the same quantity or number, and the dey will send fresh provisions on board, as is customary, gratis.

ART. 21st. The consul of the United States of North-America shall not be required to pay duty for any thing he brings from a foreign country for the use of his house and family.

ART. 22d. Should any disturbance take place between the citizens of the United States and the subjects of this regency, or break any article of this treaty, war shall not be declared immediately; but every thing shall be searched into regularly: the party injured shall be made reparation.

On the 21st of the Luna of Safer, 1210, corresponding with the 5th September, 1795, JOSEPH DONALDSON, jun. on the part of the United States of North-America, agreed with HASSAN BASHAW, dey of Algiers, to keep the articles contained in this treaty sacred and inviolable; which we the dey and divan promise to observe, on consideration of the United States paying annually the value of twelve thousand Algerine sequins in maritime stores. Should the United States forward a larger quantity the overplus shall be paid for in money, by the dey and regency. Any vessel that may be captured from the date of this treaty of peace and amity, shall immediately be delivered up on her arrival in Algiers.

Signed,

VIZIR HASSAN BASHAW, } Seal of Algiers stamped at the foot of the original treaty in Arabic.

JOSEPH DONALDSON, jun. }

To all to whom these presents shall come, or be made known,

WHEREAS the underwritten David Humphreys hath been duly appointed commissioner plenipotentiary, by letters patent under the signature of the president and seal of the United States of America, dated the 30th of March, 1795, for negotiating and concluding a treaty of peace with the dey and governors of Algiers; whereas by instructions given to him on the part of the executive, dated the 28th of March and 4th of April, 1795, he hath been further authorised to employ Joseph Donaldson, junior, on an agency in the said business; whereas by a writing under his hand and seal, dated the 21st of May, 1795, he did constitute and appoint Joseph Donaldson, junior, agent in the business aforesaid; and the said Joseph Donaldson, junior, did, on the 5th of September, 1795, agree with Hassan Bashaw, dey of Algiers, to keep the articles of the preceding treaty sacred and inviolable:

Now, know ye, That I David Humphreys, commissioner plenipotentiary aforesaid, do approve and conclude the said treaty, and every article and clause therein contained; reserving the same nevertheless for the final ratification of the president of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the senate of the said United States.

In testimony whereof, I have signed the same with my hand and seal, at the city of Lisbon, this 28th of November, 1795.

(Seal) DAVID HUMPHREYS.

Now be it known, That I George Washington, president of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said treaty, do, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, accept, ratify and confirm the same, and every clause and article thereof. And to the end that the said treaty may be observed and performed with good faith on the part of the United States, I have ordered the premises to be made public; *and I do hereby enjoin and require* all persons bearing office, civil or military, within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, faithfully to observe and fulfil the said treaty and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Philadelphia, the seventh day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and of the independence of the United States of America, the twentieth.

(Seal) GO. WASHINGTON.

By the president,
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of state.

BOSTON, *March* 5.

THE French treaty with Spain has given the republic free commerce to the Spanish ports; from which there are daily opportunities of annoying the British Mediterranean trade. Among the late captures are not a small number of English Newfoundland ships, bound up that sea.

NEW-YORK, *March* 8.

The late arrival from Bourdeaux is the brig Cleopatra, captain King. She has certainly brought large

packages of news-papers, as well as letters, but they cannot be come at by us. She failed on the 27th of December, and her papers doubtleſs contain late and important accounts. One of the letters by her ſays, the Auſtrians have been beaten with great ſlaughter—but this may be the old ſtory.

We learn, that the conſtitution of the French republic is to be proclaimed to the French citizens in this city on Friday next, by the conſul of the French republic, as having gone into complete operation, and that on this occaſion a ſalute will be fired.

The Whitehall Evening Poſt of November 26, contains the following paragragh: "We announced, that accounts had arrived from Vienna, that Madame de la Fayette had obtained leave to go to her huſband: we now learn that the emperor has releaſed M. de la Fayette, who is going to Hamburg, and from thence to America. The ſame accounts mention the releaſe of Bureau, Puzy, and Latour Maubourg, ex-conſtituents, who were confined with M. de la Fayette.

It is ſuppoſed in this country, that England is upon the eve of a revolution, and the opinion is formed upon the numerous meetings held to oppoſe the paſſing of the ſedition bill. On examining, however, the papers devoted to the different parties, we cannot aſſent to popular opinion in this particular.—It is a fact that ought not to be ſuppreſſed, that the editors of American papers are evidently partial in extracting accounts from London papers. The accounts of meetings held by the whigs are detailed at full length, but rarely do we ſee any notice of meetings held to ſupport miniſterial meaſures. This partiality in ſelecting intelligence from foreign papers, is highly reprehenſible; for admitting American *wiſhes* to be with the friends of reform, this is no good reaſon why thoſe wiſhes ſhould be indulged to miſlead public opinion. The public want facts, and whether *for* or *againſt* our wiſhes, facts ſhould be faithfully detailed.

It appears to us that far from a revolution, England is, at this moment, nearly as unanimous in ſupport of the miniſter, as at any former period. In a full common council of London, held November 18, a motion for petitioning the commons in favour of the bills to preſerve his majeſty and to prevent ſeditious meetings, was, after debate, carried 82 to 45. In various other parts of the country, we obſerve ſimilar proceedings.

So far as we can judge, there appears to be nearly as great a majority of the *nation* in favour of the miniſter, as there is in the houſe of commons. That reſpectable claſs of people, which includes the wealthy and independent freeholders, merchants, farmers and manufacturers; a body of people between the nobility and the labourers, and which conſtitutes the ſtrength, *military* and *pecuniary*, of that nation, appears to be generally in favour of the meaſures now purſuing by the miniſter; and if that body of men ſtands by the miniſter a revolution cannot be effected.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 14.

The arrival of the Britiſh fleet at Barbadoes comes from ſo many quarters, that we have reaſon to believe it is certainly the caſe; an arrival from St. Kitt's, which left that place the 14th ult. mentions, that 13 ſail of the line, and tranſports, with a number of troops on board from England, had arrived at Barbadoes. This account was generally believed at St. Kitt's, when our informant left that place.

Another arrival from Martinique, which left that place on the 12th ult. alſo mentions that part of a fleet of men of war and tranſports, having on board 18,000 troops, had arrived at Barbadoes, and that the remainder were daily expected.

March 16.

BRITISH AMITY!

The following is a true account of the cruel and unjuſt treatment of the Britiſh towards the Americans, during my ſtay in the port of Jeremie, from the 26th of December, 1795, to the 18th of February, 1796.

On the 7th of January, 1796, the ſhip Regulus, of 44 guns, captain Oaks, came to an anchor in the road of Jeremie;—immediately after he ſent two of his boats on board the American veſſels in order to preſs their people. Some of the Americans having timely notice ſecured their people on ſhore; others not having the ſame information, their people were left at the mercy of the ſaid Oaks, who took without diſcriminating either country or colours. The following veſſels ſuffered.

Schooner Eliza, of Baltimore, capt. Porter, 2 men; ſchooner Two Couſins, capt. Coppinger, of Philadelphia, 1 man; brig Jenny, capt. Alcorn, 1 man; ſchooner Eutaw, of Baltimore, capt. Strand, 1 man; by this time the remainder of the Americans had ſecured all their men from the unjuſt treatment of ſaid Oaks, and put it out of his power to take any more. Between the 7th of January and the 20th, the brig Mary, capt. Campbell, in government ſervice, mounting 14 guns, took by force of arms, from on board the ſchooner Induſtry, of Philadelphia, belonging to Mr. Blight, 2 men; brig Richard and James, of Philadelphia, capt. Adams, 1 man; and 1 man from a Connecticut ſloop, the captain's name unknown. From the 20th of January to the 9th of February no armed ſhip arrived but the Harriot, mounting ſixteen guns, commanded by one Reynolds, who immediately, in the dead hour of the night, viſited the brig Richard and James, and took one man from her; the ſhip Carolina, Luſher, of Baltimore, one man; and the brig Nymph, Thomas Webb, of Philadelphia, one man. On the 10th of February, the above waited on captain Reynolds, and demanded their people, but his anſwer was, that he would keep them, and demanded their wages, which was refuſed by all. Captain Luſher aſſerting his right to the man, he being an American, and produced his protection from a notary public of Charleſton, the ſaid Reynolds made anſwer, that he did not care a damn for his protection, and would keep him, and force the ſaid Luſher to pay his wages—and by God he would ſtrip the whole of the American veſſels that night of their men, and immediately ſent for his boat, well armed, to come on ſhore. This put the Americans on their guard. Accordingly about 9 o'clock that night, he came along ſide of the ſchooner Eliza, capt. Porter, of Baltimore, where he was aſked if his intention was to come on board, his anſwer was yes; he was ordered to keep off, that nobody was allowed to come alongſide at that time of the night. The ſaid Reynolds then fired a volley of piſtols into the ſchooner Eliza, which was returned by a volley of wood crowbars, handſpikes, &c. which compelled them to ſheer off, and go on board the ſhip for more force. During the interval the Americans from the different veſſels repaired on board the ſchooner, expecting their return, which was the caſe, when they returned with 17 armed men in their boat, and came alongſide of ſaid ſchooner, and poured in a whole volley of their ſmall arms, which was again returned by the ſchooner, but finally beat off. They then repaired on ſhore in order to get aſſiſtance from the garriſon, which they obtained by getting a number of Britiſh officers. A council of the Americans was held, and concluded that the ſchooner was too ſmall and low to defend her againſt a ſtrong force. Accordingly all repaired on board the brig Richard and James, of Philadelphia, which was then the moſt convenient veſſel for defence.

They the third time returned to the ſchooner and finding her deſerted, cut her cables, ſails and rigging, broke the cabin furniture, and deſtroyed every thing in a moſt outrageous manner, but daring not to attack the brig Richard and James, which was prepared for their reception, but immediately returned on ſhore. The loſs of the Americans in this affair was one man killed and ſeveral wounded; their loſs, as reported, was 17 killed and wounded.

On the morning of the 11th, the whole of the American maſters drew up a memorial to the commandant, ſtating their ill treatment by Reynolds and others, and demanded immediate juſtice, otherwiſe orders to depart the port immediately, which was received by him apparently in a friendly manner, but no ſatisfaction was obtained during my ſtay.

THOMAS WEBB,
Maſter of the brig Nymph,
of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, March 14, 1796.

Captain Webb farther ſays, that the Americans formed a petition, which was handed to commandant Murray, for a redreſs of the ill treatment they received from captain Reynolds and his crew, and requeſted their people to be returned. He told them that he gave no commiſſion to capt. Reynolds to preſs men. and alſo that he would uſe his influence in their favour for a redreſs, which was not likely to take place, though all was tranquil when he left that port.

BALTIMORE, *March* 19.

A letter from a gentleman of reſpectability in Philadelphia, to another in this town, received by laſt mail, mentions that he had juſt learnt from his correſpondent at New-York, that the king of Pruſſia had marched an army of 100,000 men againſt Holland to replace the ſtadtholder. Whether this news be worthy the credence of our readers we muſt leave to their own judgments to determine. But from the fickle, faithleſs diſpoſition of that monarch, and from the inconſiſtency of all his actions, during the late conteſt in Europe, we rather have reaſon to ſuppoſe it at leaſt probable.

[The following is a further confirmation of the ill treatment which a number of Americans have lately experienced in the ports of Cape-Nichola-Mole and Jeremie.]

I arrived at Cape-Nichola-Mole, on the 29th of January laſt, where I had ſcarcely let go my anchor, until an armed boat from the Syren, a Britiſh 64, came along ſide of my veſſel and preſſed one of my beſt ſeamen. I ſailed from thence on the 31ſt for Jeremie, where nothing material occurred, until the 9th February. About 9 o'clock at night, captain Reynolds, of the Britiſh ſhip Harriot, an armed veſſel in government ſervice, manned his boat and preſſed ſeveral American ſeamen, from the different veſſels then in port; firſt beginning with the ſhip Carolina, of Baltimore, capt. Luſher, &c.

The next day, on ſhore, the ſaid Reynolds ſwore he would make a ſweep amongſt the Americans that night, and ſaid he had a commiſſion from the commandant to preſs men. Theſe circumſtances the American captains were informed of, and concluded to act on the defenſive. Accordingly all the American captains formed themſelves into two parties; one on board the brig Richard and James, capt. Adams, Philadelphia; the other on board the ſchooner Eliza, capt. Porter, of Baltimore; about 9 o'clock at night, capt. Porter diſcovered an armed boat full of men, coming from the Harriot, ſteering for his veſſel; he hailed them to know what they wanted? To which captain Reynolds replied, he would ſoon let him know. Captain Porter apprized of his intention, told him, if he perſiſted in coming on board of his veſſel at that untimely hour of the night, he muſt abide by the conſequences. Immediately after, capt. Reynolds fired at the people on board the Eliza, which was returned by capt. Porter and his party, who made uſe of every offenſive weapon they were in poſſeſſion of, and after ſome time beat the boat off. Capt. Reynolds returned the ſecond time with a freſh ſupply, but had to retreat with loſs: he then went aſhore to collect a ſtronger reinforcement; during the interval, the Americans thought prudent to form a junction, which they accordingly did on board the brig Richard and James, where they were fully determined to make a grand effort, or be ſlain to a man. Shortly after captain Reynolds returned with his force a third time; but finding no one on board the Eliza, they gave three cheers. One of the officers ſtruck a dead man belonging to capt. Reynolds, whom he took to be an American, and cut his ſkull in two. The loſs of the Britiſh on this occaſion were ſeventeen men killed and wounded, by their own reports; and of the Americans, one man killed and another wounded.

(Signed)

JACOB PETERSON,
Maſter of the ſloop Polly,
of Philadelphia.

March 21. The public are cautioned againſt taking counterfeit half joes and dollars, which are at preſent in circulation through this town. We are ſorry we have it not in our power to ſtate the particular marks whereby they might be known. The vigilance of thoſe to whom they may be offered will prevent their being impoſed on, and bring the ſwindlers who firſt introduced them to the puniſhment due to ſuch crimes.

PORT of JEREMIE, in the iſland of HISPANIOLA.
February 11th, 1796.

"*Be it made known to the world*, That we the ſubſcribers, and maſters of the American veſſels now at anchor in this port, having deliberately and maturely weighed and conſidered the matter now in queſtion, conceive it an indiſpenſable duty incumbent on us to ſet forth and publiſh the following facts, as they really were:—The late conduct of John Reynolds, a native of New-York, maſter of the private armed ſhip the Harriot, Britiſh property, in government ſervice, now at anchor in this harbour—the hoſtile and ferocious treatment of captain Reynolds to many of us; the groſs inſult which the American flag has received, is ſuch, that it ought to be made public; and that all, at a future period, may be appriſed of the danger and diſtreſs into which they may be driven, which undoubtedly will befall many, ſhould they have the misfortune to arrive at the port of Jeremie—We do jointly and ſeverally, and in concert with each other, declare, that on the evening of the 9th inſt. about the hour of eight, captain Reynolds, of the aforeſaid ſhip, the Harriot, went with his boat and crew, and did by force of arms, force and compel men from the following American veſſels—Chriſtopher Luſher, maſter of the ſhip Carolina, of Baltimore; Thomas Webb, maſter of the brig Nymph, Philadelphia; Thomas Adams, maſter of the brig Richard and James; —— Alcorn, maſter of the brig Jenny, and Colvill, of the ſchooner Renwick, all of Philadelphia: from all thoſe veſſels Mr. Reynolds forced one man; the next day, when thoſe men were demanded, inſtead of a delivery of them, invectives were received, and threats were given by the ſaid Reynolds, that he would again viſit and diſtreſs them much more, and about eight in the evening, Reynolds went with his boat and ten men, for the purpoſe of going on board the different veſſels, and choſe to viſit the ſchooner Eliza, of Baltimore, firſt, ſhe being the moſt convenient to the wharf. Captain Porter, of the ſchooner Eliza, did not judge it prudent to ſuffer Reynolds to come on board at night, aſked him what he wanted; and no reply was made, and Reynolds ſtill perſiſted to board. Reynolds being ordered off, he fired piſtols many times at the Eliza, and in conſequence thereof a battle enſued; but the Eliza's crew conquering with only billets of wood and pebble ſtones; there were no weapons on board. The boat repaired on board the ſhip, but ſhortly returned full of men, fifteen in number, and well armed—the boat was hailed, but anſwered thus—"Now you buggers we will cool you," and were ſaluted with a volley of ſmall arms from the boat; an action commenced which laſted about three quarters of an hour; the boat was a ſecond time beat off; the Eliza had neither arms nor ammunition on board her, until that hands from the neighbouring veſſels went to aſſiſt, were brought on board the Eliza, one blunderbuſs and piſtol with broken locks. The ſhip's boat being a ſecond time beat off, went on ſhore, and believed by all for ſoldiers, which proved to be the caſe. Captain Porter and captain Luſher, with their crews, thought prudent to retire, and in retreating went along ſide of the brig Nymph, captain Webb, of Philadelphia, inquired which was the ſtrongeſt veſſel, and were told it was the brig Richard and James, captain Adams. Captain Reynolds, after recruiting on ſhore, with ſoldiers and ammunition, went on board the Eliza: finding no men, ſtaid a ſhort time, then repaired on board his ſhip. The next morning, which was the 11th, we repaired on board the ſchooner Eliza, but that which preſented to view was ſhocking to behold; her decks ſtrewed with human blood; the blood ran from the killed and wounded from the after part of the quarter deck, and other parts, until it vented itſelf through the ſcuppers on the main deck, a ſpectacle ſhocking to the eye: but let us remember, *conſider and view it as a ſpecimen of Britiſh barbarity*. We found the ſhrouds of the Eliza ſhot off; her mainſail, which was new, cut in ſeveral places with cutlaſſes; her ſmall cable cut in ſeveral ſtrands, and other damages done, which we compute the loſs to be 300 dollars; and do therefore proteſt againſt the ſaid Reynolds for all damages and loſſes which the ſchooner Eliza has received by the ſaid Reynolds."

Captain Luſher, of the ſhip Carolina, of Baltimore, was on board of the Eliza, from the commencement; he fortunately eſcaped, but had one man killed and another ſhot through the body.

The maſters that were robbed of their men made application for them the next day. They were ordered to pay them their wages, or priſon was their

portion. Captain Luſher in particular was harſhly treated. Protections avail nothing in this quarter.

We the ſubſcribers, citizens of the United States, and ſpectators to the foregoing facts, conceive the treatment received of ſo groſs a nature, that it is our intention to have it made known to the world. We conceive it hoſtile, and in direct violation to the laws of nations, abuſeful to our perſons, and inſulting to our flag and country, and that to a degree of eminence.

Thomas Coppinger, ſchooner Two Couſins, Philadelphia.
Jacob Peterſon, ſloop Betſey, do.
Daniel Stoy, ſchooner Iſabella, do.
Chriſtopher Luſher, ſhip Carolina, Baltimore.
Levi Goodſell, ſloop Farmer, Philadelphia.
Samuel Bowdiſh, ſloop Farmer, Norwich.
James Power, ſloop Induſtry, New-London.
Thomas Adams, brig Richard and James, Philadelphia.
Thomas Webb, brig Nymph, do.
Michael Alcorn, brig Jenny, do.
Thomas Churnſides, brig Swallow, do.
James Bowen, ſhip Enterpriſe, Baltimore.
Thomas Putnam, brig Leopard, Salem.
——— *Pope*, ſloop Betſey, New-York.
John Webb, ſloop Betſey, New-London.
Richard Chappell, ſloop Betſey, do.
William Briggs, brig Union, Norwich.
Eliſha Satterly, mate do. of do.

N. B. The ſhip Harriot fired on the veſſels in the harbour during the attack of boats on the ſchooner Eliza; many veſſels received ſhot in ſeveral parts.

March 23. The late gales which have been experienced, we are happy to find have done much leſs damage in the bay than could have been expected—We hear of nothing except a few veſſels having been drove aſhore between this and the capes; two of them (ſloops) were bound to this port, one of them laden with coal, and the other with wheat; their names we could not learn.

For a ſeries of years paſt, it is obſerved, by ſome of the oldeſt inhabitants, that the docks never were clearer of water than they have ſeen them during the laſt north-weſt winds:—Indeed ſo completely dry were they, that the veſſels were lying without any water, and in one of the docks at the Point, a number of baſe half joes were found, which had been ſecreted there, as a place of all others, moſt likely never to be ſearched. A number of them have crept into circulation, and we ſincerely hope for the public good, that thoſe to whom they may be offered will prevent their going further.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At an entertainment given at Amſterdam, a few months ſince, the portrait of our beloved WASHINGTON was exhibited as the chief decoration of the room. When his health was drank, a Batavian riſing up, in his native language made the following apoſtrophe; which an American gentleman preſent, requeſted might be tranſlated. The gentleman has handed us a copy, which we here preſent:—"See here a true likeneſs of a great and gallant hero: Approach with due reſpect, oh! human friend, and read in this republican, a Cato in council; a Cæſar in the field; a ſecond Solon, in his country's cauſe; a Hercules, in the political tempeſt; a compliant ſarmer, when olive branches bloſſom; the ſcourge and admiration of proud Albion. A hero who fought tremendous; but who knew by his care to prevent the ſpilling of human blood—Columbia's bulwark, and unclouded ſun; a Mars, who by his knowledge and courage, ſeparated a fourth part of the globe—the beſt friend to virtue, the GREAT WASHINGTON." [*Gaz. U. S.*]

To be SOLD, on Monday the 11th day of April next, at the ſubſcriber's,

A GREAT variety of valuable houſehold furniture, conſiſting of FEATHER-BEDS and FURNITURE, &c. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

RACHEL STEVENS.

Annapolis March 24, 1796.

WANTED to HIRE,

A NEGRO BOY, as a waiter, in a ſmall family, on a plantation in the neighbourhood of Annapolis; the higheſt wages will be given to any who can be well recommended. Alſo one for garden and plantation work. Inquire of the printing-office.

ALL perſons having claims againſt HENRY WARFIELD, late of the city of Annapolis, attorney at law, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them to the ſubſcriber for ſettlement, and all thoſe indebted to the deceaſed will be pleaſed to call and pay the amount to

THOMAS WARFIELD, Adminiſtrator.

N. B All thoſe perſons who employed the ſaid Henry Warfield as an attorney, are hereby informed that all his *law papers* are lodged in the hands of RICHARD RIDGELY, Eſq; of Annapolis, and are ſubject to the directions of thoſe entitled to receive them.

T. W.

Head of Severn, March 22, 1796.

NOTICE,

THAT St. James's Pariſh is now in want of a miniſter of the proteſtant epiſcopal church, and that the veſtry of ſaid pariſh will receive applications until Eaſter Monday next.

By order,

WILLIAM H. HALL, Reg.

Anne-Arundel county, February 1, 1796.

HIGH FLYER,

Will ſtand this ſeaſon, to cover mares, at South river ferry, four miles from Annapolis, from the 15th of April to the 15th of July, at ſix guineas and one dollar for each mare, if credit is expected, but three guineas and one dollar will be taken if ſent with the mare, or paid at the end of the ſeaſon.

HIGH FLYER was bred by Richard Tatterſall, got by his High Flyer, which covers now in England at thirty guineas a mare, and never was beat.

THISTLE, the dam of High Flyer, was got by Syphon, ſhe was the dam of Mr. Hutchiſon's Thiſtle, which was own brother to High Flyer, who was a good ſtunner; his grand-dam by Cade, ſhe was the dam of Mr. [illegible]'s hunter Omnium, Herald, Miſs Barforth, &c. his great-grand-dam by Partner, ſhe was the dam of Toy, Madam, the dam of Twig, Drowſy, Toriſmond, Alcides, the dam of Young Cade, the dam of Omnium Filly, by Cade, the dam of Privateer and Villager, all capital runners, his great-great-grand-dam by Makeleſs, Brimmer, Places White Turk, great-grand-dam of Carouch, Dodſworth, Layton Barb Mare.

JOHN CRAGGS.

A large lot will be encloſed for favourite mares at 3/0 per week, but not accountable for eſcape or accident.

RAN away, on the evening of the 18th inſtant, negro DANIEL, thirty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, very black, his legs very ſmall and feet remarkably long for one of his ſize; he has loſt a part of one of his ears, his teeth are very long and remarkably yellow; had on when he made his eſcape a new cotton jacket and trouſers of the ſame, an under waiſtcoat of brown cloth, patched with white, a round hat, a pair of negro ſhoes, cut down a ſmall diſtance before to prevent them from preſſing the upper part of his feet, with nails in the ſoles and heels, and an old pair of yarn ſtockings; his wool is ſhort, having been not long ſince cut off. He has been ſeveral times on theſe trips, and has been in Baltimore, Frederick, Leeſburgh and Alexandria gaols, and taken from the latter in July laſt. It is expected he will change his dreſs, and that he may have a paſs, as he had when laſt out one, which he ſays he had from a perſon in the neighbourhood. A reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for ſecuring him, ſo that he be had again, if thirty miles from home, or FIVE POUNDS, if a leſs diſtance.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

February 26, 1796.

THE creditors of JOHN ALEXANDER, late hatter in Port-Tobacco, are deſired to bring in their claims, legally authenticated, to the ſubſcriber, living near Beau-town, in Charles county, on or before the 20th day of March next, that a dividend of the effects of the deceaſed may be made as ſoon as poſſible thereafter.

WILLIAM HAYS, ſen. for
RACHEL ALEXANDER, now HAYS,
Adminiſtratrix.

Charles county, February 29, 1796.

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by the ſubſcriber, living at South river ferry, in Anne-Arundel county, a red COW, about five or ſix years old, marked with a crop and ſlit in each ear, and has ſome white on her belly and the end of her tail. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

JASPER EDWARD TILLY.

March 1, 1796.

To be SOLD,

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE, in a pleaſant part of this city.——Apply to the PRINTERS.

Annapolis.

WHEREAS by an act of the laſt general aſſembly viſitors were appointed to ſuperintend, as viſitors, the property and regulation of Anne-Arundel county Free Scool, at the Head of South river, Notice is hereby given, that on Tueſday the 15th of March they intend to meet on the premiſes, or the firſt fair day thereafter, for the purpoſe of receiving propoſals from any perſon or perſons who may be qualified as a teacher in ſaid ſchool, or otherwiſe, on the ſame day, to rent it to the higheſt bidder, on terms made known on the day. The meeting will be held at eleven o'clock.

Per order,

THOMAS SELLMAN, Clk.

February 22, 1796.

For SALE,

AN elegant PHAETON, built on the moſt faſhionable conſtruction, with a ſet of the beſt London plated HARNESS. The carriage is in no manner injured. Apply to the printers hereof.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away in May laſt a negro man named JOHN, a carpenter, a black luſty fellow, with a ſcar under one of his eyes, and on the 6th inſtant, eloped negro BEN, a ſmall black fellow, with one of his fingers burted by ſome accident. Whoever will deliver me the above negroes, or ſecures them in the Annapolis gaol, ſhall be paid the reward above, or FIFTEEN DOLLARS for either of them.

BENNETT DARNALL, near Pig Point.

January 21, 1796.

The ſubſcribers, appointed by the decree of the honourable the chancery court for the ſtate of Maryland truſtees for the diſpoſal of the real eſtate of ALEXANDER FRAIZER, late of Calvert county, deceaſed, and of JOHN ALEXANDER FRAIZER, his brother, and heir at law, will, on the twelfth day of April next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, offer at PUBLIC SALE, on the premiſes, all the LAND deviſed to the ſaid Alexander Fraizer and John Alexander Fraizer by their father, viz.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, lying in the county aforeſaid, containing about nine hundred acres, the greater part of which abounds with heavy timber of every kind, about three hundred acres thereof is valuable meadow land; the improvements are, a neat and convenient dwelling houſe and kitchen, a milk, corn, and ſtill houſe, ſeveral negro quarters, neceſſary out houſes, and three tobacco houſes, the moſt of the above improvements in good repair. There are alſo on the premiſes three apple orchards of good fruit. This valuable property lies within three miles of Cheſapeake Bay, twenty-five from Annapolis, ſixty from Baltimore-town, forty from the Federal city, and four from Lower Marlborough, on Patuxent river, where fiſh, oyſters and wild fowl, may be eaſily had in their ſeaſons, is ſituated in an agreeable neighbourhood, near to houſes of worſhip, and convenient to mills. The above tract of land will be ſold in one or more lots, as may appear to be moſt adviſeable at the time of ſale. The purchaſer or purchaſers muſt give bond, with ſecurity, conditioned for the payment of the purchaſe money within three years from the day of ſale, and for the payment of the intereſt thereof annually. Should the day appointed prove rainy, the ſale will commence on the firſt fair day thereafter. Any perſon deſirous of viewing the premiſes may apply to JOSEPH SPRIGG, who will give every information.

The creditors of the ſaid Alexander Fraizer are, in purſuance of the ſaid decree, hereby required to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the honourable the Chancellor within ſix months after the day of ſale.

HENRY RIDGELY, and JOSEPH SPRIGG, } Truſtees.

2

HAWTHORN RIDGE
For SALE.

To be SOLD, on the twenty-fifth day of April next, on the premiſes,

THAT valuable eſtate, containing a thouſand and ſeventy-five acres of land, in Anne-Arundel county, and ſtate of Maryland, diſtant twelve miles from Annapolis, twenty-four from the capitol in the city of Waſhington, thirty-five from Baltimore-town, one from Patuxent river, and ſix from the Cheſapeake; the improvements are, a new handſome framed two ſtory manſion houſe, forty-four feet in length and twenty-four in breadth, commanding an extenſive and beautifully variegated proſpect, cellar, kitchen, pantries, houſekeeper's room, ſtable, overſeer's houſe, tobacco houſes, and negro quarters; there are a great number of ſtreams of water running through ſaid tract; it abounds with rich low grounds, which may be watered at will, and converted into timothy meadow of the firſt quality, *at leaſt one hundred acres*; upwards of four hundred acres of ſaid eſtate are in rich woods, conſiſting of oak, hickory, poplar, mulberry, and black walnut, &c. &c. which muſt render it peculiarly valuable on a conſideration of the ſcarcity of wood and timber in the adjacent country; the ſoil is rich, and as a part of it is adapted to the produce of ſmall grain and part to tobacco and Indian corn, it preſents an object well deſerving the attention of the gentleman farmer, or planter. This eſtate can boaſt as many advantages as moſt in the United States; if elegance and locality of ſituation, ſalubrity of air, and fertility of ſoil are ſufficient inducements to invite attention, *Hawthorn Ridge* unites them in a deſirable degree. Terms of ſale will be, a moiety of the purchaſe money to be paid on delivery of poſſeſſion of ſeven hundred acres, including the dwelling houſe and its appertenances, which will be in ten days after the ſale, and the balance in three equal yearly payments, with intereſt. Three hundred and ſeventy-five acres of ſaid land are leaſed for a term of years, to reputable and induſtrious tenants, rendering a profitable rent. The purchaſer muſt mortgage the premiſes as a ſecurity for the balance of the purchaſe money.

BENJAMIN GALLOWAY.

Cheviot Farm, Waſhington county, Maryland, March 7, 1796.

A HOUSEKEEPER
Wanted on hire in this City.

A HOUSEKEEPER who underſtands her buſineſs, and who can come well recommended for her induſtry, œconomy, and integrity; to ſuch an one liberal wages will be given—Inquire of the printers of this paper.

Annapolis, February 22, 1796.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the next Prince-George's county court, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a certain tract of land called and known by the name of GISBOROUGH MANOR, lying in Prince-George's county, according to an act of aſſembly in ſuch caſe made and provided.

JOHN ADDISON, Junior.

February 8, 1796.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, I ſhall EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, at Upper Marlborough, in Prince George's county, on Monday the 4th of April next,

THAT valuable tract of LAND, late the property of BENJAMIN BROOKES, late of ſaid county, deceaſed, ſuppoſed to contain between five and ſix hundred acres, lying near Upper Marlborough, and within twelve or fifteen miles of the federal city; this property will be ſold on a credit, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity for the purchaſe money, one half to be paid, with intereſt, within one year, and the other half, with intereſt, within two years from the day of ſale.

It is ordered by the decree aforeſaid, that the creditors of the ſaid Benjamin Brookes, deceaſed, do produce their claims, with the vouchers and proofs thereof, to the chancellor, within ſix months from the day of ſale of ſaid land.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Truſtee.

To be SOLD, by order of the orphans court, on Friday the firſt day of April, at the ſubſcriber's plantation, near Pig-Point, for READY MONEY,

THE perſonal eſtate of CHARLES COWLEY, deceaſed, conſiſting of five negroes, the ſtock of cattle, horſes and hogs, crop of tobacco, and houſehold furniture.

WILLIAM COWLEY, Adminiſtrator.

All perſons having claims againſt the deceaſed are deſired to bring them in, and all perſons indebted are deſired to pay. W. C.

Anne-Arundel county, March 1, 1796.

Purſuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Tueſday the 22d inſt. if fair, if not the firſt fair day, at the late plantation of WILLIAM HENWOOD, deceaſed,

THE perſonal eſtate of the deceaſed, conſiſting of horſes, cattle, ſheep, hogs, corn, wheat, rye, tobacco, and houſehold furniture. The ſale to commence at 10 o'clock. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

JOHN BURTON, Adminiſtrator.

At the ſame time and place will be SOLD,

THE perſonal property of JOHN STEVENS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, conſiſting of one horſe, ſome ſheep, hogs, rye, and houſehold furniture.

JOHN BURTON, Adminiſtrator with the will annexed.

All perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of ſaid Stevens are requeſted to bring them in legally proved, and thoſe indebted are deſired to make payment.

March 7, 1796.

Agreeably to a decree of the court of chancery will be EXPOSED to SALE, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday the 26th of March, inſtant, at 10 o'clock,

THE dwelling houſe and lot, and a variety of houſehold goods, belonging to the eſtate of WILLIAM HANSON, deceaſed. The ſale will be at the dwelling houſe of the ſubſcriber. The terms will be notified on the day of ſale.

BURTON WHETCROFT, Truſtee.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the next April court of Anne-Arundel county for a commiſſion to mark and bound the lines of the following tracts of land, viz. the fifth line of a tract of land called BARWELL'S PURCHASE, alſo the fifth line of a tract of land called LOCKWOOD'S GREAT PARK, and the fourth line of a tract of land called LOCKWOOD'S PARK, they being contiguous and adjoining to the land now the property of the minor heirs of AARON PARISH, deceaſed; all the other lines of the ſaid lands are contiguous to and adjoining the lands in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber.

THOMAS NORRIS, of THOMAS.

March 7, 1796.

TAKEN up as a ſtray by ROBERT REYNOLDS, living near Elk-Ridge Landing, a dark brown horſe COLT, about twelve hands high, three years old the enſuing ſpring, has a ſtar and ſnip in his face, and one hind foot white. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

TAKEN up on the ſhore of Cheſapeake Bay a BATTEAU, about fifteen feet long, marked on the inſide of her ſtern SWIFT of BALTIMORE. The owner thereof is requeſted to make application to

RICHARD IRELAND.

Calvert county, March 6, 1796.

On Saturday the 9th day of April next, I ſhall EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, at the houſe of Mr. BRISCOE, in Elkton,

THAT valuable tract of land called the WIDOW'S LOT, ſituated on the Suſquehanna canal, about four miles above the town of Cheſapeake, containing, by patent, 800 acres; this land is ſaid to be of the firſt quality, but as it is ſuppoſed no one will purchaſe without viewing it previous to the day of ſale, it will be unneceſſary to give any further deſcription. This property will be ſold on a credit to the firſt of December next; one third of the purchaſe money may be paid in deferred ſtock of the United States, the other two thirds in certificates iſſued by the ſtate of Maryland, or ſix per cent. ſtock of the United States; the intereſt in ſpecie only. Bond with approved ſecurity to be given on the day of ſale.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Agent for the State of Maryland.

February 22, 1796.

Waſhington Canal Lottery, No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authoriſed us, the underwritten, to raiſe twenty-ſix thouſand two hundred and fifty dollars, for the purpoſe of cutting a canal through the city of Waſhington, from the Patowmack to the Eaſtern Branch harbour. The following is the ſcheme of No. I.

Viz—1 Prize of	20,000	dollars	20,000
1 ditto	10,000		10,000
7 laſt drawn tickets, each	5,000		35,000
5 ditto	1,000		5,000
10 ditto	400		5,000
20 ditto	100		2,000
55 ditto	50		2,750
5750 ditto	12		69,000
To be raiſed for the canal			26,250
5847 Prizes,			175,000
11653 Blanks, not two to a prize.			
17500 Tickets at 10 dollars			175,000

The commiſſioners have taken the ſecurities required by the aforeſaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this lottery will commence without delay as ſoon as the tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Waſhington, February 9, 1796.

WENT away, on the twenty-ſixth day of December, a negro man who calls himſelf NED BROOKES, has one of his ears cropt, and a mark in his mouth, five feet ſix inches high, and about forty-five years of age; had on when he went away, a blue round jacket, and brown trouſers and jacket; the reſt of his cloaths unknown, as it is probable he may change them; he carried off with him a negro woman named HANNAH, about eighteen years of age, and five feet high, very black, ſhews a great deal of white in her eyes, has broad teeth, and a burn on one of her feet; ſhe had on a ſtriped country cloth petticoat, patched with blue cloth, brown cotton jacket, and a pair of coarſe ſhoes and ſtockings; ſhe alſo took with her a white jacket and petticoat, a calico one, and a new hat; ſhe is very handy about a houſe. I will give TEN DOLLARS reward if taken up in the county, and TWENTY DOLLARS if brought home; if out of the county FIFTEEN DOLLARS, and if brought home THIRTY; if out of the ſtate THIRTY DOLLARS, and if brought home SIXTY.

THOMAS LANE.

February 13, 1796.

NOTICE.

To be SOLD, the following tracts of LAND,

THE tract whereon the late STEPHEN STEWARD, ſen. lived, containing about 40 acres of land, ſituated on Weſt river, the improvements conſiſt of a good dwelling houſe, ſufficient for a large family, a good kitchen, and every other neceſſary out houſes; on the ſaid tract is alſo the ſhip-yard, where the late Stephen Steward, ſen. carried on his ſhip-building. Several other tracts of land, adjoining each other lying on Deep Creek, in the Swamp, containing upwards of 600 acres, with all neceſſary improvements thereon; one lot of land containing 49 acres, lying in the Swamp; one tract containing 87 acres; one tract containing 27 acres, the greateſt part of it in timothy; two lots, part of Anne-Arundel Manor, one of 83 acres, the other 96 acres, all the above parcels of land lying in the neighbourhood of Weſt river, and are valuable. One tract of land, lying near Herring Bay, containing 100 acres; one lot of ground, lying in Lower Marlborough, on Patuxent river, whereon is a good dwelling houſe. All the above lands are ſold for the benefit of the creditors of the late Stephen Steward, ſen. A liberal credit will be given to the purchaſer or purchaſers, on giving bond with good ſecurity, but no conveyance to be executed until the purchaſe money is paid. The title is unqueſtionable, the lands being ſold under deeds from the heirs at law, and with the conſent of the judgment creditors, and the ſurplus to be applied to the diſcharge of the late Stephen Steward, ſen. his debts.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Weſt river, February 9, 1796.

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives notice, that the two HOUSES and LOTS, in the city of Annapolis, formerly occupied by Mrs. ONNER WILKINS, are for ſale. The terms may be known by application to Meſſrs. ZACHARIAH and LEWIS DUVALL.

HENRY DAVIDGE.

February 8, 1796.

HAVING ſuffered much loſs by treſpaſſes on my plantation near this city, I now give notice, that I will proſecute all thoſe who commit the like in future.

BENJAMIN OGLE.

Auguſt 22, 1795.

STOP THIEVES.

Six Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, this day, two negro men, each named WILL, one about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, 22 years old, a ſlender, ſtreight made, handſome fellow, light complexion; had on when he went away, a gray fearnought jacket, with blue cuffs, white halfthick trouſers, a felt hat, and gray ſtore ſtockings; took with him an old blue ſuperfine cloth coat with yellow metal buttons, and old filk waiſtcoat, &c. The other about 5 feet 8 inches high, 25 years old, a ſtrong well made fellow, has a down ſurly look when ſpoken to, light complexion; had on when he went away, a country cloth jacket, waiſtcoat and breeches, much worn, white yarn ſtockings; but as they are artful cunning fellows, it is probable they may change their names and cloaths, and paſs for free blacks, being well acquainted in Annapolis, but ſuppoſe they will make for Calvert county, as the firſt came from the mouth of Patuxent, St. Mary's, the other from Mr. John Ireland's, Bay ſide. Whoever takes up ſaid negroes, and ſecures them, ſo that I get them again, ſhall be paid the reward above, or THREE POUNDS for either, and, if brought home, all reaſonable charges, by

JOSEPH LEONARD.

N. B. Theſe fellows may probably make for Baltimore.

Hill's Delight, February 9, 1796.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber's plantation, at Nanjemoy, in Charles county, on the 20th inſt. a dark coloured mulatto lad, about twenty years old, ſlender made, and very likely, named BILL, or WILL, and commonly paſſes amongſt thoſe who know him by the nickname of M'DANIEL, has a ſmall ſcar on the upper part of his forehead, which may be diſcovered on cloſe examination, and has ſeveral warts on one or both of his legs about the ankles, dreſſes himſelf remarkably neat, has a variety of good cloathing. This lad is well known to gentlemen of the turf, having rode for ſeveral purſes in Virginia and Maryland. He ſtole and carried off with him a ſorrel horſe, about fourteen hands high, ſix years old laſt ſpring, with a narrow blaze down his face, both hind feet white, and branded with the letter B. There is ſome reaſon to believe he will attempt to get into Kent county, in the Delaware ſtate, and paſs himſelf as a free man. FORTY DOLLARS ſhall be paid for the boy, and TEN for the horſe, if ſecured ſo that I get them again.

JOHN THOMAS.

Maryland Dec. 24, 1795.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

WANTED,

Without Delay,

A STRONG, ſtout, ſubſtantial, and *faithfully* built BOAT, of either mulberry, cedar, or well *ſeaſoned white* oak for the frame.——The length of keel between 28 and 32 feet, the beam 12 or 13 feet, in the hold about three feet nine inches to four feet, and of a very *handſome model.*—If the craft or boat be well apparelled it would be the more agreeable, but by no means an inadmiſſible objection. Inquire of the printers.

March 23, 1795.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be ſold at the Printing-Office, Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Paſſed November Seſſion, 1795.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, in the month of May laſt, a mulatto woman named MARY, about twenty-one years of age, ſhe took her only child with her, a handſome mulatto boy, about three years old, it is ſuppoſed ſhe is in the city of Annapolis, or the neighbourhood thereof, as ſhe has been ſeen about three weeks ago in company with a certain CHARLES CLEVIS, a free black, who it is probable will claim her as his wife and paſs her for a free woman. A reward of THREE POUNDS will be given for ſecuring the ſaid woman and child, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM HARWOOD.

July 6, 1795.

An APPRENTICE

Wanted at this Office.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.